

Associated Press

Some of the 807 defendants line up at the dock in Turkey's mass trial for sectarian violence.

Turkey Tries 807 in 1978 Riot

The six-month investigation focused attention on the Nationalist Action Party, whose district chief, Hasan Balcioglu, is facing the death penalty. According to the indictment, the small rightist military-style party masterminded the

The 807 defendants include police officers, teachers, students, artisans, farmers, a garbage collector, a judge instructor, an Imam charged with inciting Sunni Muslims in his mosque preachings, 57 women, and two deaf mutes who speak through sign language translators. They are defended by more than 100 lawyers.

Many of the defendants have de-

The trial puts the Ecevit government in a political and moral quandary.

When Mr. Ecevit was elected two years ago, he campaigned on a pledge to eliminate capital punishment. Turkey's most recent hangings took place in 1972 when three university students who founded the Turkish Peoples Liberation Army were executed on murder charges.

A severe verdict could also lead to the eventual ban by the Constitutional Court of the Nationalist

Action Party, if it is linked to the riots. The party holds only 17 seats in Parliament but has the power to tip the scales in the virtual deadlock between Mr. Ecevit's supporters and the opposition Justice Party.

Passed by Senate

BULL
WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — the White House the largest trade bill.
The culmination of six years of negotiations — a series known as the "Tokyo Round" — went to President Carter for his signature.
The bill contains a tariff cut of 35 percent over 10 years, a series of nontariff barrier reductions in agriculture, liquor and other products, and new provisions of the agreement on U.S. life insurance.
The bill includes:
● An attempt to eliminate government subsidies.
● Setting uniform methods for determining trade barriers.
● Discouraging the use of special trade agreements designed as trade barriers.
● Elimination of tariffs on civil aviation.
● Raising quotas on cheese, meat and other products.

gn to Reassure

said an American Airlines pilot, J. Becker, a few days after the crash DC-10s returned to service.

"I haven't seen no signs of passenger problems," Mr. Becker said, "and we don't expect much. The vast majority understand that these accidents are more intensive, thorough inspections than any airline has in its history of American flight."

American for Western Airlines, which had a ninth DC-10 to its fleet last week, said that as soon as the DC-10 returns "a woman who was flying from Hawaii on a United 747 crashed because so she could fly a DC-10."

Fear at the Top

The flying the crash-tainted jet may fuel a real concern of many airlines among them the airlines' big bosses. "Some of the very top executives, like chairmen, presidents, say they won't fly a DC-10," said Edward Wyman,

By William Claiborne

doing. . . . We must know who you are talking with. How do we know this person you are talking to represents the Iranian people? How do we know what he is saying is true or made up?" Mr. Behzadnia said.

He said The Washington Post correspondent violated ministry rules by failing to register with its officials in Khuzestan Province during a recent three-day trip there to report on clashes between authors of the 1979 Islamic Revolution and members of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's "pasdaran" (revolutionary guards).

The correspondent had been given credentials restricting interviews without an accompanying government interpreter. Also, Mr. Behzadnia had given the correspondent sealed letters, written in Persian, to hand to National Guidance officials in Abadan, a city on the Persian Gulf. The letters said, "The correspondent intends to take a trip to Aba-

ing intends to take a trip to Jordan and Ahwaz. . . . Please instruct that a trusted representative of the Ministry of National Guidance in any of the above-mentioned cities accompanies the above-mentioned person in all appointments and interviews."

views of human rights abuses in Khuzestan, for example, would inhibit the sources and make reporting impossible. Mr. Behzadnia replied it was necessary to prevent "false statements" by those inter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

From Agency Dispatches

had called on the Palestinians and the Lebanese Christian forces led by Maj. Saad Haddad to not to contribute "to the cycle of violence." Maj. Haddad's militia are considered Israel's allies in southern Lebanon and, with Israeli support, have tried to keep the area free of Palestinian guerrillas.

Spokesman Carter noted Israel's claim that its targets were Palestinian "terrorist concentrations," but he offered no U.S. corroboration.

The official U.S. statement, meanwhile, said that Israeli planes have struck as close as five miles from Beirut. It cited press accounts that 12-15 persons were killed in the weekend attacks and as many as 70 injured.

The attack was the first by Israel on targets in Lebanon in three weeks, Mr. Carter said. "We had hoped that these raids, which take such a toll in life, would not be repeated."

He confirmed that U.S.-made F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers were used in yesterday's raids. Asked if the raids were in violation of U.S. arms control laws, Mr. Carter said, "I have nothing for you on that."

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros said the government will protest yesterday's attacks to the UN Security Council, although it did not ask for an immediate council meeting. Beirut radio said the

Flew Over Camps
Israeli planes flew over several

Palstinian refugee camps near Tyre and Sidon but made no attacks, the radio said. The broadcast gave no casualty figures resulting from the shelling last night and early today, but announced that

The shelling began less than 15 hours after Israeli air attacks against five Lebanon coastal towns and on the highway along a 35-kilometer stretch of coast. A Beirut

radio report said that 18 persons were killed and 65 wounded in yesterday's air attacks. Independent observers said that the figure seemed exaggerated.

command denied Beirut reports that Israeli artillery had fired on southern Lebanese targets. The command refused to confirm or deny reports that Israeli planes had

Yesterday's air raid was the heaviest since an attack in the same area May 23, when Israeli jets bombed Palestinian camps and killed at least 11 persons, and

In one of the bombed villages, Damour, 21 kilometers south of Beirut, Palestinian guerrillas denied that there were any Palestine Liberation

By Joseph Fitchett.

50,000th Goes to U.S.
BANGKOK, July 23 (AP) — The 50,000th Indochinese refugee to leave Thailand for resettlement in the United States left Bangkok today for Texas, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy announced.

She was Monick Sornvannakhith, a Laotian nurse who left with her 5-year-old daughter. Her husband, a former captain in the Laotian Army, now lives in Texas. Mrs. Sornvannakhith arrived in Thailand in January.

Rhodesia Rebels Seize Unto

Bishop Muzorewa, in radio and television speeches, told guerrillas that his June ascent to power as the first black prime minister removed their reason for fighting.

The new amnesty drive follows several similar efforts during the last two years — efforts that military sources concede have brought only a trickle of defections.

The Patriotic Front rejects the majority rule settlement that puts Bishop Muzorewa in power on grounds it entrenches white minority domination.

Meanwhile, the opposition party led by Nkandabazizi Sizole said that of the 183 black auxiliaries killed by government forces Friday were Sizole supporters. Military sources said that the auxiliaries who were killed had resisted security force efforts to remove them from their sectors for "retraining."

RELI-MD-11

the aircraft since the crash, the FAA has not covered after a

Administration service again on the ground. In the crash, the FAA's maintenance in McDonnell Douglas is still not fully and inspection is tightened, and been ordered to the next underlying en-

ces, the airlines their fares and the plane. But meet public ap- emphasizing its and the pow-

craft.

It is crucial to

its reputation as a aircraft. The DC-10, 1970, but McDonnell sell 60 more orders in the 400 necessary to inate \$374 million in

'Cleared'

The company al- fort to reach travel- ing to the American Agents, book more domestic air travel and international flight.

"Cleared for take- off," McDonnell says, thank the agents for the DC-10s were giv- the detailed testin- before the jumbo jet airworthy. One sus- the July 30 issue magazine.

To hear the airline- least those carriers effort to rehabilitat- unnecessary. "Our Juan flight this mo-

bulletin board of commercial pilots started flying in small Douglas C-47s still used for the plane to reach broken even and eliminate costs.

For Takeoff

Also plans a special effort, agents, who, according to the Society of Travel Agents, more than half of all travel agents and about 75 percent of the airlines say "takeoff," and go on to their patience while rounded. They explain that procedures required to be certified as such and is scheduled for the Travel Agent

spokesman, the nation's vice.

"We have resistance," truly didn't really of travel planes have and exacting planes in aviation."

A spokes which added Thursday, some 10s came to booked to changed her on our

But fear of remains a vast Americans, a corporate executives and vi heard a DC

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Fear at the Top

If flying the crash-tainted jet is a very real concern of many among them the airlines' big executives, like chairmen, vice presidents, say they won't fly DC-10," said Edward Wyman.

commercial division in the Wall area. "They're saying, 'If it's a DC-10 I put me on it,"

On occasion, assistant manager of Travel Service Inc., a New York City whose corporate clients include the Carbide, reports similar concerns. He always told them the equipment he booked on, and if it's a DC-10 he asks them what else is going at the time. If it's the only flight going, usually take it, but they mumble it under their breath."

Public attitudes toward flying the DC-10, as cited by airline spokesmen, are not necessarily the same as corporate executive attitudes, as they are by travel agents, are not necessarily contradictory.

Increasingly, it is said that a certain number of people are going on DC-10s doesn't usually tell anything about the amount of apprehension they experienced. Dr. Edward Joseph, a professor of psychiatry at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York, "They may fly 100 times in the edge of their seats

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

hours after Israeli air attacks against five Lebanese coastal towns and on the highway along a 35-kilometer stretch of coast. A Beirut radio report said that 18 persons were killed and 65 wounded in yesterday's air attacks. Independent observers said that the figure seemed exaggerated.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command denied Beirut reports that Israeli airplanes had fired on southern Lebanese targets. The command refused to confirm or deny reports that Israeli planes had buzzed Palestinian camps.

Yesterday's air raid was the heaviest since an attack in the same area May 23, when Israeli jets bombed Palestinian camps and killed at least 14 persons and wounded 35.

In one of the bombed villages, Damour, 21 kilometers south of Beirut, Palestinian guerrillas demanded that there were any Palestine Liberation Organization military bases

Far From Principles

At the United Nations Vietnamese refugee conference over the weekend, Vice President Mondale correctly accused the Western world of declining to prevent the Holocaust by not accepting Jewish refugees from Germany before it was too late. He meant to persuade the Geneva participants that they were confronting the same "test of civilization" failed by the 32 nations that met in Evian in 1938. There is little evidence he succeeded. With a few notable exceptions, such as Canada, most nations have failed to respond in any but the most perfunctory way to U.S. pre-conference pleading for a substantial increase in the number of refugees to whom they would give sanctuary. France and Australia, along with the United States, were taking considerable numbers of refugees even before the conference. But as usual, the lesson of history is that for many countries even the slightest conflict between national interest and human decency will be resolved selfishly.

At best, the vague Vietnamese pledge to "temporarily" curtail the flow of refugees, now running at about 60,000 a month, could allow some of those now interned in Malaysia, Indonesia and Hong Kong to be permanently resettled in third countries while a new reception camp for 50,000 is prepared in the Philippines. In the meantime, the Vietnamese government will collect golden tribute from thousands of ethnic Chinese and other Vietnamese who are desperate to leave and then keep them waiting in uncertain misery. Hanoi will also collect the praise of a select group of its friends who were politically embarrassed by the publicity the expulsion was receiving. At the end of a few months — how many will depend on Hanoi's security and political calculations — the flood can be expected to begin again, quickly exhausting the capacity of the Asian reception facilities and well beyond the declared limits set by the countries of final settlements. As for Thailand, no provision has been made to

help it cope with the refugees who come overland from Cambodia.

Hanoi's economy is in shambles, the Vietnamese are still bogged down in a war in Cambodia; China, with hundreds of thousands of troops massed on the Sino-Vietnamese border, is threatening to repeat the drubbing it gave Vietnam earlier this year. By manipulating the refugee spigot, as OPEC does the oil spigot, Hanoi might perhaps take some pressure off itself by attracting economic aid and reduced opposition, if not support, for its campaign in Cambodia. The flow will resume when the Vietnamese government feels the need. For Hanoi, the refugees are the perfect export — they generate considerable revenue and the government is happier rid of them. For the rest of the world, even one refugee is a glut on the market.

That goes to the heart of Vice President Mondale's plea to the other 64 nations at Geneva. Those other than the countries of first asylum, he said, "must provide assurances — that the refugees will find new homes within a reasonable period of time. To meet this objective, we . . . must all be prepared to commit ourselves to multiyear resettlement programs — for the problem will not be solved quickly." Only Canada responded. For the rest, it appears, this crucial part of Mondale's message fell on deaf ears.

At the end of his remarks, Mondale cited this observation by someone at Evian 41 years ago: "These poor people and these great principles seem so far away. To one who has attended other conferences on Lake Geneva, the most striking thing on the eve of this one is that the atmosphere is so much like the others." The results, like the atmosphere at Evian, were also much like the others. Those at Geneva, 1979, do not appear to have been much better.

Carter's Energy Plan

The strength of President Carter's energy plan is that it sets a clear course for the next decade and beyond. Oddly, that seems to be the point on which it's being most severely attacked — that it doesn't do anything right now. It's true, but only in the sense that, for the next year or so, it will be the recession rather than policy that cuts U.S. oil consumption. One way or the other, Mr. Carter's import limit means that by the beginning of next winter U.S. oil imports will be running significantly lower than at the same season last year, regardless of availability abroad.

Across three administrations — Nixon, Ford and now Carter — there has been a pattern of grand strategies at first and then, as the political pressures rose, shorter and shorter perspectives. By last May, Mr. Carter himself was giving a very fair imitation of a man desperate to end the gasoline lines on any terms at all as long as they ended quickly. He was leaning on the Saudis to increase production, and he was leaning on the oil companies to bid against U.S. allies in the spot markets. Those were dangerous tactics, threatening to both the producers and the other consuming nations. Now Mr. Carter has corrected himself. Amidst the turmoil over policy and personalities that Mr. Carter has generated in this past week, it is important not to lose track of this one central commitment that was both courageous and right.

Staying within Mr. Carter's import targets will be difficult, but not impossible. His expectations for the production of synthetic fuels are certainly too high, and Congress needs to approach them with great caution. The president's hopes for solar energy are also likely to prove optimistic. But, conversely, he underestimates the enormous savings available through conservation.

The import limits serve as a signal to the

country that oil supplies will be tight over the years to come, and prices high, regardless of OPEC's strategies and producers' shifting purposes. For consumers, from private households to large industries, it is a warning to find ways to use it more efficiently, or to find equipment that will run on some other fuel. For the U.S. suppliers of both fuel and the equipment that generates heat and power, it is an invitation to push forward a great variety of technologies that have been tested in the laboratory, but not yet at industrial scale.

But conservation, and new energy technologies, require the push of a higher price. The most serious error in Mr. Carter's oil policy is precisely there, in his adamant refusal to decontrol gasoline prices. If he does not reverse himself, this error will undercut everything else that he tries to do about oil. His next good opportunity to decontrol gasoline will be in the fall, when the vacation season ends. It's essential to do it before next summer, because the import limits mean that supplies will be tight again then. It's better to have gradually rising prices than shortages and long lines.

The United States has now gone through the second cycle of excessive oil demand, leading to shocking increases in foreign oil prices, leading to recession. Five years ago, under the crippled Nixon administration, the country did nothing to prevent a repetition. This time, Mr. Carter is urging the country to free itself from the oil trap. Nobody likes higher fuel prices. But keep it in mind that as the prices go up, they will represent an insurance premium against a third oil-induced recession — painful and damaging — in the early 1980s.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Noose in Britain

Parliamentary opponents of capital punishment in Britain have lost some of the hefty majority they were able to muster in 1965 to support, 355 to 170, a Labor member's private bill to end hanging in the United Kingdom. But in spite of the impact of the persistent terrorism in and from Northern Ireland, in spite of the international shift in the climate of public opinion toward more authoritarian, draconian approaches to the problems of public order, a substantial majority

of British parliamentarians still understands that a nation cannot kill its way to public peace. On a free vote, promised by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as an election commitment, a Conservative member's private bill to restore hanging was soundly rejected, 362 votes to 243.

It came as no surprise that Mrs. Thatcher voted to bring back the noose. Law and order, so-called, was a major theme of her election campaign.

— From the Globe and Mail (Toronto).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 24, 1904

MUKDEN — At the time these pages are being written, the fate of the great Russian fortress of Port Arthur hangs in the balance. It is almost impossible to overestimate the gravity of the blow Russia would receive by the fall of Port Arthur. On a recent visit to the besieged city, I found a "hotel" with a small, dirty chamber for which I paid almost as much as I would have paid in the Waldorf Astoria in New York. The hotels are also brothels, and one can often not sleep because of the tumult in the adjoining rooms. The Russian section of the town, which when originally built did not allow any Chinese to live in it, is especially dismal now.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1929

NEW YORK — Under the new national origins law, which went into effect on July 1, New York notices a great change in the immigrants who crowd down the gangplanks of the big liners arriving here. Along West Street, there are nearly twice as many British subjects among the little groups who stand somewhat bewildered on the sidewalk as they gaze at the strange surroundings in which they have chosen to live. The outpouring crowds of immigrants number only half as many Germans and Danes, a third the usual number of Norwegians and Swedes, and a 33 percent increase in Italians. The number of Dutch arrivals is on the increase.



A Briton's Mideast Advice

By John Reddaway

LONDON — For friends of the United States in Britain there is a depressing feeling of history repeating itself, as we contemplate the present course of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Sixty years ago, when Britain was still a great power and we held the fate of Palestine in our hands, we took a wrong turn. We played the Palestinians false, turned the Arab world against us and betrayed both our honor and our own interest. At that time, the United States stood on the sidelines "leaving it to Britain." Now, the roles are reversed. We stand on the sidelines "leaving it to Washington" and seeing the United States making the same tragic mistake that we did. What can be done? U.S. officials answer that, having set themselves on their present course, the only thing to do is to see it through and then, if it does not work out, to think again; but that ignores the grave possibility that things will get much worse. By the time you may find that you have to turn back from a blind alley, that peace may have drifted even further out of reach than it is today.

Ease the Way

Can others ease the way for the United States to get back on sounder ground? From Washington's standpoint, no doubt it would be easiest to manage a withdrawal from its present "almost impossible position" (to use King Hussein's words) if the Palestinians and the other Arab governments were to come up with a constructive, positive alternative plan for peace to which they were all prepared to commit themselves. And there are strong arguments in favor of their taking such action, if they could now. The concentration of Arab effort on condemning Camp David, the Israel-Egypt treaty and Anwar Sadat's conduct is understandable and may even do some good in bringing home to U.S. and other Western opinion how deeply these developments have offended the Arab world. But such reaction, however understandable, is negative and will not by itself get the search back on the rails again.

What the Arab opponents of Camp David should be developing is a two-pronged attack: criticism combined with a constructive alternative in concrete terms. It will not do simply to avow adherence to UN resolutions and to call for a reconvening of the Geneva Conference. That is not an effective answer to the specifics of Camp David.

Alternative

Perhaps the essence of a constructive Arab alternative to Camp David should be acceptance of the idea of a transitional period and a progressive approach to peace, provided that during the transitional period a form of international administration were substituted for the unacceptable Israeli-dominated transitional arrangements envisaged in the Camp David accords. This would involve ending the Israeli occupation of the West

Bank and Gaza at an early stage in the transitional period and a virtually total Israeli withdrawal.

Possibly agreement might be reached on some Israeli forces remaining for some time in defined security locations, provided they had no responsibility for internal security and no authority to interfere in the daily lives of the inhabitants.

The international authority would be responsible for internal security and border control and would be answerable to the Security Council (where the U.S. veto would safeguard Israel's interest).

The future status of the West Bank and Gaza would be left over to be resolved by negotiations under the auspices of the Security Council toward the end of the transitional period.

However, the Arab world, even with the closing of ranks that has occurred in reaction to what is seen as Egypt's defection, is probably still incapable at the present time of "going public" with any specific, concrete alternative to Camp David.

This is not because a large measure of agreement does not exist in

favor of the kind of settlement for which a wide international consensus has now emerged (based on UN Resolution 242 and a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank and Gaza). But because in present circumstances Arab leaders cannot themselves volunteer their readiness to accept such a settlement without provoking yet more dissension within the Arab world. The Arab leaders have problems with their constituents just as Western leaders do. Here seems to be a classic case for third-party intervention.

Someone needs to come forward with an alternative peace plan, having sounded beforehand both U.S. and Arab leadership and having secured, if possible, their blessing for it.

Perhaps the European Community could undertake this task. But first it needs to know that Washington is prepared to heed the precept to "think it possible you may be mistaken."

John Reddaway is director of the Arab-British Center in Britain. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Carter's Different Road

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — President Carter has rid himself of a political liability in Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, but also of one of his most independent and liberal advisers. In denouncing Federal Reserve Chairman William E. Miller to replace Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, he has opened himself to the charge of playing politics with the Fed — whose chairman is supposed to have a 12-year term and independence.

These changes put a new face on the administration, contribute to the impression of a more active president and perhaps bring Carter more "loyalty." But they will not have much effect on policy, owing primarily to the near certainty that there will be no important change among "the Georgians" who form the president's closest circle of associates.

If anything, the position of the Georgians has been enhanced by the appointment of Hamilton Jordan as chief of staff. Whatever valuation may be placed on them, this development does not suggest that there will now be more differing influences on the president, or that the newcomers will be better able than their predecessors to catch his ear.

Miss the Forest

But it's Carter's administration to shape as he pleases (as long as the Senate is sufficiently advised to be willing to consent). And to judge the president's recent actions only in terms of personnel changes or the energy plan he announced in his post-Camp David speech may be to miss the forest for the trees. Even to see Carter as angling only to improve his political standing may be too cynical by half.

Carter undoubtedly wants to win re-election, but if that were his only concern he would have started doing things differently long ago. Not did either the tone or the substance of his Sunday-night speech on July 15 appear to be the work of a sharp public relations man like Gerald Raftery (although the president's more vigorous style of delivery probably was).

In the world of national politics

and journalism, of course, almost nothing is taken at face value — or should be. But one Carter intimate insists that that is just how the president should be taken when he declares that he intends to lead the nation. With due regard for the personal interest of this exceptionally well-informed source, there is an account of his private testimony.

Carter, he says, should not be regarded as a man who went to the mountaintop for 10 days and came down born again. Rather Camp David was the climax of an internal, intellectual process that had been going on for months. During that time, the president came to realize — as numerous visitors later told him — that he was trying to manage rather than lead, that the people were not listening to him and that he could not get the country to go along with his proposals.

A Resolution

His response, confirmed by his experience at Camp David, was a resolution to try to "lead the society" rather than to manage government — to try to focus public concern less on proposals or "solutions" than on themes Carter hoped to dramatize from the presidency. The first consequence was his emphasis in the Sunday night speech on what he saw as a national "crisis of confidence."

Less noticed, my source pointed out, were Carter's opening remarks the next day to the Communications Workers union in Detroit. As he had promised in his acceptance speech in 1976, he said, he intended to describe and "carry forward the vision of the nation that I hold in my heart." As he described it, that vision included a "rebirth of the American spirit" (surmounting the "crisis of confidence"), a revitalization of basic human values, the regeneration of a sense of national unity, and "new goals" for the nation.

These are admittedly difficult themes for a national leader to deal with, although they recall Franklin Roosevelt's dictum that "the presi-

John Dornberg From Munich:

Considering that neo-Nazism is again a problem . . . the TV treatment of the abortive anti-Hitler putsch came at a propitious time.

MUNICH — Episodes of moral and political greatness that could be held up to younger generations as stirring examples of ethical behavior by their forebears — are rare in Germany today.

To be sure, there was the 16th century peasant's war, the democratic revolution of 1848, and also that of 1918 which launched Germany on its first, albeit short-lived and unsuccessful experiment with democracy.

Given their significance and potential as patriotic objects of lesson one might expect the West Germans to commemorate them somehow, perhaps with holidays, especially considering that this country has a predilection for leisure time and is always looking for a pretext to have yet another day off.

Dull Stuff. But unfortunately, in a land that does not even celebrate its official founding 30 years ago, those stirring moments of the past are largely the dull stuff of schoolbooks to be glossed over with mind-numbing monotony by lesson plans and teachers who seem obsessed primarily with drumming dates, to be learned by rote, into their charges.

Until recently that had also been the fate of the abortive July 20, 1944 assassination attempt on Hitler.

Largely because of their pervasive wish to sweep the entire "recent past" under the carpet of memory, the West Germans had treated that particular historical footnote pretty much as a non-event.

Unfortunately, throughout most of the rest of the world, it is still regarded as such.

Granted, the plotters bungled the job.

Catastrophe. But contrary to popular opinion and certain misconceptions here and abroad, the circle of resistance to the Nazi regime was considerably more than merely a handful of disgruntled, aristocratic Wehrmacht officers bent only on saving their country's neck from the noose of impending catastrophe.

The active opposition involved hundreds, the passive thousands. Hundreds of those linked to the assassination plot, by the subsequent purge of the conspirators, paid with their lives. The attempt shines as one of the few ways of moral fortitude and genuine patriotic courage in an otherwise shamefully spineless and opportunistic era.

Recently, West Germans have begun to realize that — especially since last January's showing here of "Holocaust," the fictionalized U.S. TV series on the genocide of European Jewry. A long overdue catalyst, it has triggered a pervasive

reassessment of the Nazi past of the postwar inclination to mate that past into the national subconscious.

It is the "post-Holocaust" phase, for example, that created political climate for the Bundestag's vote to abolish the statute of limitations on Nazi crimes.

And it is also with this new of confronting their own past that West Germans were at last week — on the 35th anniversary — to evening-filming about the plot to kill Hitler.

Documentary. The commemoration, if it can be called, took place on a television's first channel, except for a break that included main evening news, lasted unprecedented three-and-a-half hours.

Half of the time was devoted to documentary collection of views with witnesses and participants, and lengthy to actual footage of the Nazi propaganda Ministry film on the "rational" kangaroo trials before Land Freisler's infamous "People's Court" in 1944 and 1945.

The only surviving copy of film — showing of which was realized by Joseph Goebbels as a propaganda tool rather than a historical record — was unearthed in Japan a few years ago. Until it went on Thursday it had been played small audiences in movie around the country since March. The other half of the evening two-hour installment which was then serialized on night, was a documentary on the assassination plot, or interviews with on-scene participants.

A re-run, called "Op Valkyrie," had originally televised eight years ago but time went virtually unnoticed except by professional critics, cognoscenti and history buffs.

Last week, it seems, much nation was glued to the screen in a mood of historical reflection. In part, it was the fact that Chancellor Schmidt himself introduced the evening's viewing with a statement on the moral and political to be learned from the affair veiling in the course of his that as a young Wehrmacht he had been ordered to sit in day as a spectator at the "People's Court" trials.

Controversial Pl. Considering that neo-Nazis again a problem in West Germany and that rightist fanatics, who necessarily becoming more numerous are certainly more over the top and violent in their act last week's treatment of the five anti-Hitler putsch came propitious time.

The plot is still a matter of considerable controversy here. There are those who con were based on the plot for success would probably have nurtured a new *Doylestown* — a stab-in-the-back legend that of after World War I was quintessential for a new, cratic beginning based on rights, they argue, was the ca of total defeat, discredited Nazism and international ost of Germany.

Others point to the millions — the victims of war — Nazi genocide that might have spared had the plot been averted. History, they would have taken a complete ferent turn and the world would be a dramatically different place. They rebuke the conspiracy posthumously for having failed. Those are "ifs" of history.

What is a fact, and what week's presentations document is that there was indeed a considerable and widespread opposition to many, motivated by moral sense, patriotism and by a belief in the need to save Germany.

That it existed is perhaps most important thing for West Germans, especially the young know. But unfortunately the past are still dim that son they might honor that resist as a symbol for future generations — with more than TV documentaries and a few wreath-laying monies.

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At 43, El Cordobes Is Back

By Tom Burns

BENIDORM, Spain, July 23 (AP) — Manuel Benitez, El Cordobes, at the age of 43, stepped out of a seven-year retirement yesterday and strode into the Benidorm bullring to demonstrate again the courage and showmanship that made him the highest paid entertainer in the world.

In 1½ hours El Cordobes, the son from Cordoba, dispatched single handedly six bulls, working closely to the horns, twisting, arming, wrapping the half-ton hound round his waist like a jewel and, throughout, grinning from ear to ear, laughing and giving the 10,000 capacity crowd wild.

The orthodox critics and aficionados purists will claim that Cordobes' jerky contortions have about as much grace as a sea lion on a dry land. But no one will dispute the electricity he generates in the plaza, and the nerves that allow him to mock death.

Laughing and sweating in the blazing sun, glistening in his red and gold "suit of lights," he left the ring in glory, pelted by ladies' hats, men's hats, flowers and other wine-skin bottles.

Cordobes, the one-time urchin, and petty thief whose life story is the stuff of soap operas, back ahead, has the lucrative Mexican and South American summer season, with contracts that could be worth \$4 million for one 60 fights.

Take the sixth bull of the afternoon, jet black with higher

hairs than the others and more threatening horns, with a tendency to hook. Cordobes, his feet nailed to the ground, swung him around with his *muleta* in his curious "natural," left-handed pass, his right arm flopping by his side holding the sword, his back arched, his belly out, taunting the horn. Six natural passes, then two chest passes.

In the same position, Cordobes swung the now-bewitched bull in to full circular passes. With the crowd on its feet, Cordobes contrived to make the bull, still circling on his left, change course and come round on the right. One would have to see it again in slow motion to work out how the horns failed to rip his belly open.

Why Cordobes is back is to many an enigma. When he quit the bulls in the summer of 1972, vowing never to return, he had fought 89 corridas that season in Spain and had 12 fights to go. He was at the top, a millionaire, but exhausted. Thirty-seven years old, he was merely existing from fight to fight.

Behind him lay 14 years as a matador with 12 horn wounds stitched across his body. Fourteen years criss-crossing Spain for half the year and Latin America for the remaining six months, always on the road or in the ring. He was the most famous bull-fighter of his generation, of the postwar years, or of all time according to the fanatic claims of his followers. He was certainly the most highly paid then and since.

He did not come back for the money as so many other veterans have. In retirement he became richer than when he was active. An innate shrewdness and cunning insured a business empire of real estate and farms, and, of course, his own bull ranch.

From the laughing, return performance it is clear that Cordobes is hungry for the hero worship that only a top matador receives from his fellow mortals. If he quit the bulls out of exhaustion, he quit retirement out of boredom.

He chose Benidorm to return to the ring and elected to fight on his own, rejecting the standard bullfight card of three matadors with two bulls apiece. The cynics will say he wanted no one to overshadow him. They are probably right. But if it was vanity, he had paid the price.

For two months he trained on his ranch. He shed 14 pounds clocking daily five-mile jogs in the midday sun wearing rubber boxer shorts under his track suit. To build up strength in his arms he carried weights all day. To rediscover his past skills he fought yearling bulls every afternoon and fully grown killers every week.

Cordobes collected five ears and a tail from the afternoon's performance — the recognized trophies awarded at the acclaim of the crowd. He was also bruised across his chest when a bull sidestepped him, and his right wrist, his sword hand, appeared swollen and sprained from the effort of going into kill the third bull and hitting the bone seven times.

Three urchins, as Cordobes once was, leapt into the arena at different stages of the fight, as Cordobes once did when he was down and out, and were carted away, as he then was, by the police, one of them with what appeared to be a nasty gash from the horn.

These boys knew, as generations of bullfighters have known, not least Cordobes, that the horn wound of hunger is the worst of all. And Cordobes has learned now, as a middle-aged businessman, about the horn wound of boredom.

His laugh in departure from the ring today showed he had found a cure. Ahead — seven fights in Spain in the next 13 days already signed up — lies the fear and more glory.



El Cordobes holds two bulls' ears in triumph.

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Obituaries

Tony Galento, Brawling Boxer of '30s

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT) — Anthony (Two-Ton Tony) Galento, 69, a brawling heavyweight boxer of the 1930s who knocked Joe Louis down in a losing championship bout, died yesterday at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J., of a heart attack.

Mr. Galento won fame for his motto, *¡El morder de burla!*. He offered that boastful prediction to the boxing community before each of his 114 heavyweight fights from 1929 until 1944. He often made the pronouncement with a bottle of beer in one hand and a long cigar in the other.



Anthony Galento

The 5-foot, 9-inch boxer, whose fighting weight ranged from 200 to 240 pounds, was powerful enough to make good on his prediction 82 times. In that total of victories, 52 were by knockouts. He lost 26 fights and had six draws. There was one constant: His opponent was always "da bum," even Mr. Louis, from whom he tried to wrest the crown at Yankee Stadium on June 28, 1939.

Although he took a streak of 11 knockout victories into the fight, Mr. Galento was given only a small chance against the champion, who was making the seventh defense of the title he won two years earlier. Mr. Louis had scored first-round knockouts against his three previous opponents.

But Mr. Galento, wading in with left hooks, his favorite blows, shook up the champion in the second round, then floored him with a left hook in the next round. It was his greatest moment, but he was to pay heavily for it.

Mr. Louis, more startled than hurt, quickly regained his feet and began a relentless pounding of his challenger. With Mr. Galento bleeding profusely and reeling about the ring, the referee stopped the bout at 2 minutes 29 seconds of the fourth round.

Mr. Galento richly enjoyed fighting, inside or out of a ring. He honed his pugilistic talents in many

a back-alley brawl, always on the attack, using his elbows and skull to accomplish what his powerful fists did not. Early in his career, he worked between bouts as a bouncer in a saloon for \$25 a week.

In the ring he cared little for the niceties or the rules. In a discussion of the rules of the sport, he once asked a member of the New Jersey Boxing Commission, "Who is this guy, Queensbury?" "I don't see anything wrong in sticking your thumb into any guy's eye. Just a little."

He even fought exhibitions with animals. He claimed to have defeated a kangaroo and a bear and to have choked an octopus to death.

Anthony Galento was born in Orange, N.J., on March 12, 1910, one of four children of Italian immigrants. His schooling ended after the sixth grade and he went to work, mainly as an iceman.

He made his debut as an amateur boxer at 16, knocking out his opponent in the first round. He lost only one amateur fight in two years and turned professional in 1929.

He finished his ring career with seven knockouts against undistinguished opposition in 1943 and 1944, then took out a license as a professional wrestler.

Citing the acting experience he had gained as a wrestler, he obtained small parts in several movies in the 1950s and 1960s — "On the Waterfront," "Guys and Dolls" and "The Best Things in Life Are Free."

A diabetic with circulatory problems, Mr. Galento in 1977 underwent surgery to remove his left leg at midcalf. Last week his right leg was amputated.

Rexford Guy Tugwell

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 23 (UPI) — Rexford Guy Tugwell, 87, one of the original New Deal "brain trust" who went to Washington with Franklin D. Roosevelt

in 1933 to confront an economic crisis, died Saturday.

Mr. Tugwell was undersecretary of agriculture under Roosevelt, governor of Puerto Rico from 1941 to 1947 and a professor of political science at the University of Chicago from 1947 to 1957.

He moved to California and became an associate at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Several years ago he completed a book, "Roosevelt's Revolution," an account of Roosevelt's first term.

Ludwig Renn

BERLIN, July 23 (AP) — Ludwig Renn, 91, a leading Communist writer, has died, the East German news agency ADN reported yesterday. Mr. Renn, who died Saturday, was best known for his autobiographies and commentaries. During the last years of his life, he served as honorary president of the East German Academy of Art.

Henry Hall Wilson Jr.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., July 23 (AP) — Henry Hall Wilson Jr., 57, an administrative assistant to President John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, died yesterday.

In 1960, he was North Carolina chairman for Kennedy's presidential campaign. After Kennedy's election, he was appointed administrative assistant and served as liaison between the executive branch and the House. He did the same for Johnson, but resigned in 1967 to become president and chief executive officer of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Tidal Wave Kills 539 Indonesians

JAKARTA, Indonesia, July 23 (AP) — The death toll in the last week's tidal wave on Lombok Island was revised today to 539 as the district governor declared 364 missing persons dead.

Gov. Ben Mboi said a search had been made for the missing, but all apparent survivors were washed out to sea by the wave that penetrated as much as 500 yards inland Thursday and destroyed four villages.

Mr. Mboi said 175 bodies were recovered and buried in a mass grave on Saturday. He said there were 171 survivors who were moved to Loang, a village on another coast of the island.

3 Hurt in Baltimore Fire

BALTIMORE, July 23 (AP) — Three firemen were injured while controlling a gasoline storage tank fire in the city's Curtis Bay section this morning, authorities said.

Africans End Conference in Disunity but With New Critical Spirit

ANNROVIA, Liberia (NYT) — Three walkouts in as many as the 16th summit meeting of Organization of African Unity left its business here Saturday, of controversy but with a new spirit of internal criticism.

Libyan countries, led by Libya and Algeria, walked out of the conference Wednesday when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat began his peace initiatives after heated exchange between Lt. Colonel Obasanjo, Nigeria's state, and Godfrey Binaisa, Uganda's new president. Mr. Binaisa, headed for the door when the rally began to introduce a letter announcing the Tanzanian role in overthrow of Idi Amin, Ugandan former president.

Friday morning, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta — an angry exit to protest passage of a resolution calling for a referendum in the Western Sahara to

determine its future. The Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas have been contesting the territory against Moroccan and Mauritania troops for three years. After the

Ku Klux Klan, Foes Clash in Ohio Park

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, July 23 (UPI) — Cheered by hundreds of supporters, 24 robed Ku Klux Klan members burned a cross in a city park last night after a stick-swinging clash with opponents that resulted in one arrest.

Tampers flared between 500 supporters at a Klan rally in Dixie Heights Park and two dozen opponents. More than 75 police officers tried to separate the two groups, but at one point bottles were thrown and a black and a white youth clashed with clubs.

vote, Morocco threatened to resign from the OAU.

The significance of these disputes may lie less in the organization's inability to resolve them than in the fact that member nations no longer skirt the sticky issues simply to preserve the illusion of unity.

Frank Day, a U.S. diplomat based in Ethiopia who keeps a close watch on the organization. He says that although nothing much appears to have happened here, "in long-range terms it may turn out to mean quite a lot."

As an example, the heads of state Friday approved without opposition a resolution sponsored by Senegal and Gambia calling for "better international cooperation to protect human rights."

The phrasing may be less than unequivocal, but a human rights resolution is unprecedented in the organization's history.

"It's the beginning of lip service," Mr. Day said. "But it's a beginning. Perhaps after lip service will come real action."

The present problem is illustrated by the question of African refugees, which the OAU estimates at 4 million across the continent.

During debate here on a resolution calling for members to help the refugees, a foreign minister pointed out that in its 16 years the organization has passed about 40 refugee resolutions, none with any effect.

It would also be reasonable to ask what was accomplished in the debate on Tanzania and Uganda, which was cut off before passage of any resolutions.

Moreover, the resolution calling

London Cab Fares Go Up

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — Fares in London's taxicabs went up 27 percent yesterday, with a minimum charge of 50 pence (\$1.14).

for a referendum in the Western Sahara could reduce the possibility of negotiations between Algeria and Morocco. And a resolution calling for the organization to recognize the guerrillas of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo as "the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe," which was passed early Saturday morning, could make an all-party conference on the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia much more difficult.

One point of agreement is that this year's summit meeting has seen more criticism of the organization than ever before. At the urging of both William Tolbert Jr., president of Liberia and the new chairman of the OAU, and Gaafar Nimeiri, president of the Sudan and Mr. Tolbert's predecessor, the heads of state approved a plan to study ways to put more teeth into the organization's charter.

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Fashion

Shorter Skirts, Broad Shoulders Featured at Paris Fall Openings



Dior's football-padded shoulders.

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 23 (IHT) — The made-to-order collections in Paris are more crowded than in many a year, in fact, the crush is said to be as horrendous as it was last April for the ready-to-wear. Although the openings started just last night, it's already easy to see what direction the new fall and winter clothes are taking.

Shoulders are still broad and skirts are shorter, whether full or narrow. Waistlines are as small as possible and the most popular accessory is a wide, black leather belt. The Paris designers still prefer black, especially black velvet and a paper thin black tulle, used alone or together. One of the revivals is a changeable tulle in two shades like fuchsia and navy, the runner-up colors in the collections along with purple and wine. Hats are everywhere except on the spectators.

The Dior collection, which opened this afternoon, is young, skittish and full of the disco influence in the many jeweled tops. It is built around Scotch plaids and a big, bold black check that appears on everything from wools to taffeta, satin and failles. The daytime suits have either the brief little waist-length jackets that they like so much here or are hip-length and belted. Usually, the fabric is contrasting. Small black velvet hats that suggest Scotland with their feather brushes go with the suits and the models who wear them were fresh and ingenuous, one with blond hair reaching her shoulders, schoolgirl fashion. She stole the show from the more sophisticated types.

The evening clothes are equally young and lively. There are many short ones, knee-length and looking even shorter, since the stiff silks make them stand out like bubbles.

Usually, they have jeweled tops that are either strapless or held up by tiny shoulder straps.

Pierre Cardin's collection this morning was, almost literally, out of this world. As the models came down the runway in Espace, the theater that Cardin himself created from a famous old nightclub, they looked as if they were the elite of another planet and had just arrived from outer space.

Cardin's outer-space look is based on East Indian pants, the soft, narrow kind that cling to the legs. He makes them of wool and of silk and uses them under everything, from the hip-length, slit tunics that opened the show to the long, full belted coats and, later on, the baby-doll dress of tulle.

Cardin has no inhibitions, which is rare in fashion. His clothes can be amusing, ugly or beautiful, but, goodness knows, they are never boring. Among the amusing things this morning were the short little dresses made of stiff fabrics.

Among the beauties were the evening gowns designed by Andre Oliver. They are made of thin silks and the skirts are caught up in a sexy sari drape, part of the East Indian influence in the collection. Cardin uses many bright pop-art color contrasts and he also likes two-tone shoes and feathers.

Jean-Louis Scherrer's collection was the most sophisticated, elegant and expensive of the day. Scherrer's favorite shape is a small top with not too much emphasis on the shoulders, a tiny waist and a wide skirt. It's a silhouette that shows dramatically on a runway as the models spin around.

It was waltz time at the opening of Robert Ricci's new collection last night. Shown while a waltz from a Russian ballet was played, the Ricci ball gowns reflected a turn-of-the-century mood. Made of satin and tulle, they were either strapless with a corseted look or had portrait necklines outlined in ruffles. Many of the big skirts ended in small trains.

Wine

Sipping a 1799 Lafite

By Jon Winroch

PARIS (IHT) — What are the oldest bottles of natural, unfortified wine in existence? Perhaps even more important, what are they worth, both on the market and in the mouth? It is possible today to give reasonably precise answers to these questions thanks to two extraordinary tastings, one in the United States, the other in France.

Marvin Overton, a Dallas neurophysiologist, decided to open his collection of Chateau Lafites re-

cently in the company of friends and wine experts. He had at least one bottle from each decade from 1802 to the present. When Barons Elie and Eric de Rothschild, the former and current general manager of Lafite, respectively, heard of this tasting, they offered a bottle of 1799, and Elie de Rothschild flew to Dallas to take part in the tasting.

This month, another bottle of 1799 was offered in a tasting at the Rothschild bank in Paris to a small number of wine and food writers: Robert Courtine of Le Monde, Christian Millau of the Gault-Millau guide team, Michel Plot of Le Figaro and this reporter.

The oldest bottles of wine in the world, it turns out, are all in the cellars of the Chateau Lafite-Rothschild: seven bottles of 1797, three of 1798 and 11 of 1799. The list goes on with 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1805; nearly every year from the end of the 18th century is available, often in remarkable quantities.

Not for Sale

What are they worth? A lot, to wealthy collectors. Two months ago, an 1806 Lafite was sold for \$28,000 at auction in Chicago (IHT, May 29). At that rate, if Elie and Eric de Rothschild were to put one of their 18th-century bottles up for sale, it might reach \$50,000. But the Rothschilds don't sell their rarest bottles; they give them away.

For the Paris tasting, a long-necked (the "traditional" Bordeaux bottle shape was introduced only about 1850), wax-sealed bottle of 1799 was opened at Chateau Lafite-Rothschild and decanted into a carafe, leaving the small amount of sediment behind. The bottle was thoroughly rinsed and drained. The wine was poured back in, the bottle resealed and flown to Paris, to be opened and poured the same day.

No one knew just what to expect, especially as the notes of the time called the 1799 harvest small in quantity and bad in quality. Would it be rose-colored water? No, the color was sound — very brown but still giving off highlights of red. It was quite clear.

The first smell was very dry, which led to a fear that it might be dying. But again, no, there were still hints of fruitiness, cedar and mint. In the mouth these also came together, together with a certain touch of elegance and a very light structure that somehow still held the wine together. It was, in fact, still recognizably Lafite.

Eating Out

London's Savoy, 90: Traditions Intact

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT) — The half breast of chicken was presented under a minidome of glass, custom-made to Savoy specifications, the kind of pragmatic refinement the fan club expects from the grande dame of the world's hotels.

Next month the Savoy will celebrate its 90th anniversary with traditions intact despite the battering changes outside the bastions. The heart of the establishment has always been its restaurant, the dining room overlooking the embankment being the right ventricle and the grill with its theater *soups* being the left.

For more than 40 years, the sovereign of the Savoy's kitchens was Auguste Escoffier, a wee fellow who had to wear high-heeled shoes to set his sights over the range. Escoffier set the unwritten law that a Savoy customer is to be served anything he wants, and no esoterica to be considered out of bounds.

The hotel is still the place to go for gulls' eggs in spring, considered moose when hard-boiled and stuffed with mashed yolk and caviar. On Aug. 12, when shooting starts on the moors of Scotland, the first grouse of the season will be in the dining rooms of the Savoy. Recently, when a customer asked for reindeer steak, commonplace in Helsinki but a rarity in London, the Savoy Grill chef, Louis Viret, unblinkingly invited him to return the next night.

The other night, Viret finished off the supper, based on delectable sweetbreads, with a dessert of old-time panache, the *Veuvrie* — a conical baked Alaska with cherries flaming in the crater, demanding a substructure designed for the Savoy during the Escoffier period.

Feature Billing

Dame Nellie Melba still gets feature billing through melba toast and peach melba, although the peachy dessert that went for five shillings in 1937 is now priced at £2.50. Peach melba became one of the world's most copied desserts, although rarely in the form created by Escoffier for a midnight supper in honor of the Australian diva.

The singer had just had a Covent Garden triumph in "Lohengrin," and Escoffier knew that she had a penchant for peaches. He produced the swan from "Lohengrin," sculpted from a huge block of

ice, nested within was a silvered timbale containing the chef's homage — fresh peaches poached in vanilla syrup on a floc of vanilla ice cream soaked with raspberry puree.

Melba toast was devised to comfort Dame Nellie following an U.S. tour that, despite its success, left her feeling tired, ill, fat and anxious to die. Actually, the thin, over-dried toast had already been worked out for the wife of the Savoy's first managing director, Cesar Ritz, but Mrs. Ritz told Escoffier that she didn't mind relinquishing it.

The toast was a favorite with Mark Twain, who had a delicate stomach and often dined on melba toast, baked apple and draught bitter.

Cornerstone

Escoffier's role is practically a cornerstone of a monumental Savoy. The chef and Sarah Bernhardt were old friends from the Paris days when she was a debutante at the Comedie Francaise and he was cooking at Le Petit Moulin Rouge. When he played London, they frequently held a *tete-a-tete* in her suite. Escoffier scrambled their eggs in a silver skillet.

Bernhardt had no weight problem. A joke of the period described an empty carriage drawing up before the theater — out of which stepped Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

Depressed during one London engagement, he took an overdose of pills. As soon as the doctor pronounced the crisis over, Escoffier was upstaged with a lap tray of Bernhardt weaknesses: chicken breast spread with *purée de foie gras*; asparagus salad, and *poire Belle Helene*.

Arnold Bennett based a novel on the Savoy "Imperial Palace." The manuscript is in the vault while researching the book. He became an addict of a cheese omelet smoky with haddock, garnish with a cream sauce. With his name permanent affixed to the *garnish*, Arnold Bennett goes on to share the Savoy's best sellers year after year. He shares honors with Verdi's *Otello*; a cold can be filled with crab that is a Savoy summer standby.

One Savoy fanatic, not atypical, specifies a suit on the fifth floor when booking. He takes all meals in his rooms for the pleasure of being served by Maids, a waiter attached to the fifth floor. Accommodations are unavailable on the fifth, he comes some other time.

Tame West

'Lo Sceriffo' — the Sheriff of Fondi

By Kay Withers

FONDI, Italy (IHT) — The residents of this tiny community can sleep easy. They're the only people in Italy with a full-fledged Wild West sheriff to protect them.

As far as the Italian authorities are concerned, Antonio Carnevale, 54, is a *guardia giurata*, a private guard. But Carnevale fashions himself *lo sceriffo* — complete with 10-gallon hat, sheriff's star and papers from Scotts Bluff County, Neb., to certify that he is the genuine Western article.

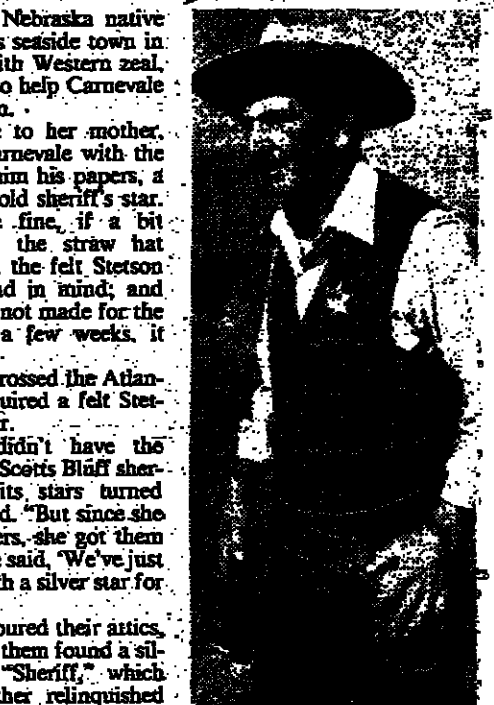
How Carnevale got his sheriff's star is a story of international cooperation. A few years ago, he confided his ambition to be a sheriff to

Quail Shunned By Swedes, Go To Crocodiles

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — Crocodiles at Skansen Zoo in the center of Stockholm eat a gourmet meal of Chinese quail over the weekend, and will be consuming thousands more of the birds over the next two years.

The quail were imported into Sweden by a local catering company that hoped to start a trend among Scandinavian gourmets. But Rolf Sigurd said that the quail, which he bought in a bulk lot of 14,000 from China, proved to be too small and tasted too gamey for all but the most daring of the Swedish capital's diners.

So the catering firm gave the quail to Skansen, where they were placed in the zoo's deep freeze. "They should last us at least for two years," a zoo spokesman said.



"Sheriff" Carnevale.

tracks in the grass," he said. "I saw 'Pow! Pow!' shot my way as a warning. Pow! Pow! I shot. Then I discovered the park in an isolated spot and of hams, salamis and typewritten contents of a raided store."

After all the "Pow! Pow!" bandits had, alas, escaped. Sheriff Carnevale compensates next day with the arrest of a caught urinating against a house door.

Carnevale's personality *chi* when he got that sheriff's star say in Fondi.

"But he's not wild," said Gaetano Di Manno, a Fondi den. "He doesn't blast away people. It's only once that he's really shot at someone."

Which isn't to say that S. Carnevale doesn't occasionally off steam with a fusillade into night sky. After all, he's a man the tradition of Wyatt Earp is him.

The late-night conversation, Franco's roadside cafe stops a dinner as shots crack among stunted pines and cactus that cover the dunes.

"It's *lo sceriffo*," someone says.

Mexico City Calls

A Pollution Capital

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — Levels above human tolerance, 6,000 tons of garbage daily, 6 factories and more than 1.5 million cars make Mexico City one of the world's pollution capitals, a recent official says.

Luis Sanchez de Carmona, director general of urban ecology to Human Settlements and Public Works Ministry, said that Mexico City is among the world's most polluted cities. Noise pollution alone, he said, averages 80 decibels — a level that causes permanent deafness.

Assaults on U.S. Teachers

DETROIT (AP) — Five per cent of the 1,777 U.S. teachers polled in a National Education Association survey said that they were physically attacked during the last school year, the organization reported.

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PARIS RESTAURANT GUIDE

RIGHT BANK

- LE CONGRES** 80 Ave. de la Gde-Armee, 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice meats. Sea food. Air-conditioned.
- EL MARIACHI** 56 Rue Galvies, 720.41.69. Dinner, supper, short orders Mexican orchestra. Closed Sunday.
- L'ECLUSE** 5 Rue Lecluse (17th) Tel. 387.29.91. Traditional French cooking. Fish and grilled meat specialties. Large choice. Closed Sunday.
- GOLDENBERG JO** 7 Rue des Rosiers, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m.
- MERE CATHERINE** 6 Place du Tertre, 600.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.
- PORTE ST-CLOUD** 227 Ave. de Versailles, 651.51.88. Regional specialties, carni de comend from Périgord, coq au vin, Roast on 2nd floor.
- PORTE DU BONHEUR** 123 Av. Wagram, 227.61.50. Closed Sun. Menu Fr. 96, service incl. Service till 11 p.m. Lobster à l'américaine, grilled fresh salmon with béarnaise sauce, Poilba with crayfish, raspberry soufflé.
- ST-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT** 20 Rue Quincampoix (4th), Everyday, 887.82.48. Parking Centre Pompidou. Lunch, dinner, supper in an authentic XVIII cent. setting. Excellent menu at Fr. 48.20, service included + 6 to carte.
- LE TOURTOUR** 20 Rue Quincampoix (4th), Everyday, 887.82.48. Parking Centre Pompidou. Lunch, dinner, supper in an authentic XVIII cent. setting. Excellent menu at Fr. 48.20, service included + 6 to carte.

LEFT BANK

- ALCAZAR** 62 Rue Meurice, Dinner at 9 p.m. Show at 11 p.m.; Reservations from 10 a.m. 392.02.20. New revue "Fete à l'Alcazar."
- CIEL DE PARIS** Tour Montparnasse, 56th floor 538.52.15. Everyday. Air-conditioned. 175 NEW MENU. Among its specialties: Foie gras de canard, Escalope de saumon à l'indienne, Cordon rouge citron, Charlotte à l'orange, "Coeur de Paris."
- L'ELYSEUM** 19 R. Bayard, 723.51.25. Open daily until 1:00 a.m. Imaginative and refined cuisine. Private dining rooms.
- LES 9 EPIS** 18 R. Mayet, 734.91.61. Closed Sunday and Saturday noon. AMER. EXPRESS. Moderate prices. Memorable dishes from the Southwest.
- LA GUEULARDIERE** 44 Rue de la Montagne-Ste.-Genevieve (5th), 033.41.50. Turkish cuisine. Discreet & pleasant setting. Dining v. music.
- MONIAGE GUILLAUME** 98 Rue de la Tombe Souffier, 327.09.88. Specialty: Sea food. Pleasant setting.
- PETITE CHAISE** 36 rue, Grenelle - St. Germain-des-Prés, 222.13.35. Daily. Charm. restaurant. Exc. menu Fr. 38 wine incl. Open August.
- ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE** 22 Rue Jacob, 326.36.26. Closed Sunday. Dinner-show. 10th cent. setting.

PARIS RESTAURANT GUIDE is a new rubric on "restaurants" open to advertising. For information, contact: Publicité ARONOFF. Telephone: Paris 266.57.57.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



National Petroleum Construction Company (NPCC) of Abu Dhabi has immediate openings for the following positions:

- MECHANICAL ENGINEER** with 3-5 years experience in Petro-Chemical Industry and in Modern Planning Techniques (Network Analysis, CPM, Pert Method, Resources Allocation, etc.).
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEER** with 2-3 years experience in Electrical Instrumentation (Installation) related to contractual work in the Petro-Chemical Field.
- QUANTITY SURVEYOR** with 3-5 years experience in the Mechanical Field.

Candidates must be graduates from approved Universities (or Institutes for the O.S.).

English and Arabic languages are required.

SALARY AND OTHER BENEFITS FREE OF LOCAL TAXES.

Please send your C.V. to:

NPCC, c/o C.I.C.I.L., 126 Syngrou Avenue, Athens 404, Greece. Tel.: 9234775-9235641.

AREA SALES MANAGEMENT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Our client, a leading multi-national manufacturer of rubber-tired, earthmoving equipment, has a uniquely interesting and challenging opening for an experienced candidate willing to live in or near Italy, reporting back to the European Head Office. Manufacturer or big distributor background and fluent English and Italian mandatory with an engineering/business administrative background preferred. Excellent compensation relative to experience plus unlimited career prospects are offered. Get confidentially into our pipeline, stating companies not of interest, by sending detailed C.V., photo and tel./fax. contact, quoting ref. I.H.T. 170, to:



PLANTMEN

EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Case Postale 3967, 1002 Lausanne, Switzerland

AREA SALES MANAGER Middle East

We are seeking a results-oriented sales professional to manage the Middle East and be responsible for guiding our dealers in the marketing of our construction equipment product line. Individual must have knowledge of applicable markets, manufacturer/distributor relationships, and previous sales experience within the construction equipment (cranes and hydraulic backhoes) industry. Position will entail extensive travel and be based in the Middle East. Excellent communications and human relation skills are essential. If your career plans, interests and qualifications are commensurate with this position, we can offer you growth and security along with an excellent salary and benefit package.

Send your resume and salary history to:

Phil Björke

amhoist

AMERICAN HOIST & DERRICK COMPANY
63 S. Robert Street
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An equal opportunity employer

MAJOR CANADIAN INVESTMENT BANKER AND MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGES

requires

INSTITUTIONAL SALES EXECUTIVE

for our established European operation.

Knowledge of North American securities is required for the position available.

The candidates should have a good educational background and should be capable of interpreting research material and communicating it effectively to our clientele.

English and French, essential. German helpful.

Salary will reflect qualification of applicant.

Location: in Paris.

Please epl. in strict confidence to:

Box D 1,382, Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

مكتبة من الاصل

(Continued on Page 9)

European Gold Markets

July 23, 1979			
	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	303.60	304.90	+0.15
Zurich	304.125	304.875	+0.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)	319.15	318.30	-0.10
Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.			
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Rate	Aug. 79	Nov. 79	Feb. 80
200	7.00-8.00	16.25-17.25	19.75-20.75
300	—	14.00-15.00	17.50-18.50
400	—	11.00-12.00	14.50-15.50
500	—	8.50-9.50	11.50-12.50
600	—	—	—

Gold Trading: 302.75-303.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 28.305

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities				
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)				
	July 23, 1979			
	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	C
SUGAR				
Oct	952	944	945 946	-
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	940 945	-
Dec	1,030	1,025	1,024 1,025	-
Jan	1,097	1,085	1,095 1,100	-
Feb	1,130	1,130	1,130 1,133	-
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,140 1,140	-
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	1,155 1,170	-
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,170 1,190	-
COCA				
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,340 1,385	-
Nov	1,375	1,375	1,345 1,395	-
Dec	1,415	1,400	1,407 1,406	-
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,420 1,480	-
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	1,435 -	-

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices

[illegible]

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked \$

	High	Low	Close
54500 Abitibi	\$19	18 3/4	19
14000 Asarco	\$21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2

19781 Alita Gas	A	\$2329	2319	2319
19782 Alita Gas	A	\$2329	2319	2319
2134 Alita Gas	Ind	\$172	172	172
2135 Alita Gas	Ind	\$172	172	172
2665 Am Total	A	\$191	191	191
300 Andros W	A	\$145	145	145
2650 Am Total	C	nr	nr	nr
3150 Andros W	A	\$145	145	145
515 Alita A	A	\$2134	2134	2134
1725 Alita A	A	\$172	172	172
614 Bn B	N	\$2134	2134	2134
400 Bn B	B	\$2134	2134	2134
260 Bn B	C	A	172	172
368 Bn B	C	A	172	172
200 Baramile	\$118	181	181	181
1515 Brenda M	\$118	181	181	181
1515 Brenda M	\$118	181	181	181
1821 Bk Phone	\$1179	179	179	179
2333 Brumsted	\$1179	179	179	179
2333 Brumsted	\$1179	179	179	179
4200 Bk Can.	\$112	112	112	112
12500 Bk Can.	\$112	112	112	112
4115 Camille	\$115	151	151	151
1800 Can West	\$129	129	129	129
1600 C Packers	\$236	236	236	236
3800 Can West	\$191	191	191	191
242 Can Trust	\$269	269	269	269
201 Can Trust	\$269	269	269	269
2000 Cabbey A	\$1115	1115	1115	1115
1675 Can Cel	\$110	110	110	110
311 Can Cel	\$110	110	110	110
311 Can Cel	\$110	110	110	110
311 Can Cel	\$110	110	110	110
405 Can Thr	\$121	121	121	121
259 Can Thr	\$121	121	121	121
113 Candell Oil	\$461	461	461	461
500 Cassiar	\$1115	1115	1115	1115
2022 Cassiar	\$1115	1115	1115	1115
100 CHUM	\$1115	1115	1115	1115
200 C Holiday	\$194	194	194	194
1500 Ch Distrib	\$173	173	173	173
9640 Cans Gas	\$229	229	229	229
2650 Can Fordy	\$270	270	270	270
3220 Cans	\$173	173	173	173
3220 Cans	\$173	173	173	173
700 Cromart	\$7	634	7	634
1777 Cromart	\$7	634	7	634
3725 Crysum	\$1614	1614	1614	1614
52380 Can Res	\$94	94	94	94
14444 Denison	\$291	291	291	291

Toronto Star

Closing Prices July 20

[illegible]

3400 Sleep R	405
7550 Sulpetra B	\$142½

3550 Teck Cor A	\$14 1/2
4066 Teck Cor B	514
1200 Teledyne	512

405	405	+ 5
143	143	+ 1/2

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 13\frac{1}{2} & 14\frac{1}{2} & + \quad 1 \\ 13\frac{1}{2} & 14 & + \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ 13\frac{1}{2} & 12 & + \quad \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

67	67	-	1
14 1/2	14 1/2	-	1
24 1/2	24 1/2	-	1
20	20 1/2	-	1
17 1/2	18	10 1/2	1
22 1/2	22 1/2	-	1
14 1/2	14 1/2	-	1
11 1/2	12 1/2	-	1
17 1/2	17 1/2	-	1
9 1/2	9 1/2	-	1
22	22	-	1
18 1/2	18 1/2	-	1
14 1/2	14 1/2	-	1
20 1/2	21	-	1
9 1/2	6 1/2	-	1
14 1/2	14 1/2	-	1
24 1/2	25	-	1
23 1/2	23 1/2	-	1
8 1/2	8 1/2	-	1

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Indexes

	Previous
79	260.81
	1,537.50

Industrials Index.

Forecast

13 (AP-DJ)
ields are ex-
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Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the July 23, 1979's closing inter-
foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major curren-
cies in the national currencies of each of the following financial cen-
ters. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.M.	Gld.	RF com.	SwissF.	D.
American	1.98708	4.555	109.92	47.12	0.2636		6.874	121.87	
Brussels (a)					Closed				
Frankfurt	1.8111	4.1685		42.91		91 06	6.25	110 06	
London (b)	2.2303		4.1595	97.11	1.875,00	4.571	68.26	3.75	
Paris	1.515	3.867	70	40.85	190.27		41.10	28.26	499.94
Stockholm (c)			2.022	1.8105		815.30		28.65	1.632
Zurich	4.32	9.6775	233.29		5.177	212.35	14.59	255.75	
Paris	1.6319	3.975	101.79	38.6645		820.05	120.915	5.6695	
ECU	1.39976	2.04109	4.5518	6.9916	1.141.14	2.780	48.469	2.907	

(a) Commercial France, (b) France and 100 Swiss francs for one pound, (c) Amounts needed to buy one franc against Swiss franc of 100 Swiss francs.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official figures for European countries: Zips EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a	Closing Prices, July 23, 1979	PenaEnt 16 1/2	16 1/2
		Petrol 46 1/2	46 1/2

[illegible]

Total sales 374,793 shares.

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AKENI

"Service to the Individual"
Prof. Parsons Prof. Hahn, with the author

Cash	Currency	Dollar	Rate
U.S.			
ending Friday, July 6, 1978			
Currency			U.S.
Algeria 100 Dinars.....		11.10	
Angola 100 Kwanzas.....		0.40	
Egypt 1 Pound.....		1.30	
Ghana 1 Cedi.....		0.05	
India 100 Rupees.....		9.50	
Iran 100 Ryal.....		0.93	
Kenya 100 Shs.....		9.90	
Libya 1 Dinar.....		1.85	
Malawi 1 Kwacha.....		0.40	
Morocco 100 Dirham.....		19.50	
Mozambique 100 Esc.....		0.50	

Poland 100 Zlotys	0.70
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.42

Russia 1 Rubel.....	0.23	Non-Sleeve Easy-Fit
S.A. Rand 1 Rand.....	1.00	Sonesta Style.

22 1/2%	Tanzania 100 Shs.....	6.00	<p>For reservations call your Agent. Used International Representation International</p> <p>ROYAL SONEST H.C.</p> <p>300 Bourbon St. New Orleans, Louisiana</p>
23 1/2%	Uganda 100 Shs.....	0.05	
24 1/2%	Zaire 1 Zaire.....	0.14	
24 3/4%	Zambia 1 Kwacha.....	0.50	
7	Other Currency rates available on request.		
13 1/2%	Akeni Investment Management		
19 1/2%	Postfach 593, 8027 Zürich		
53	Switzerland		
53 1/2%	Tel.: 01/66.94.44 or 01/64.94.47.		
54	Telex: 58 598 (Akeni CH)		
58			
62			
5 1/2%			
10 1/2%			
16 1/2%			
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20 1/2%			
28 1/2%			
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27 1/2%			

THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION

The board of directors declared quarterly dividends on the corporation's preferred common shares. The rate 62 1/2 cents a share on the cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A & B, and on the common shares payable September 15, 1979, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on August 17, 1979.

William F. Geason
Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer

11



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Quarter
luxe Royal

the finest in
Orleans

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